#5

مجموعة القطع بالستيب

أكثر من ٤٠ قطعة تكررت في الاختبار

لكي تتدرب على اسئلة حقيقة وتطور مهارتك

عبدالرحمن حجازي – دليلك للأيلتس
www.dalilk4STEP.com

الاختبارات التجريبية للقراءة

للتدرب على الأسئلة الفعلية بالستيب

الهدف الأساسي هو التدرب وليس حفظ القطع!

خطوات التدرب:

١ – ابدا بقطع جديدة، وشغل المؤقت
٢– حل الأسئلة بأفضل طريقة تقدر عليها وفي وقت ما يتجاوز دقيقتين لكل سؤال (بالكثير)
٣– اذا السؤال صعب خمن الإجابة واستمر، الى انت تنتهي
٤– أوقف الموقت، وتاكد من اجاباتك
٥– اكيييد راح تطلع عندك أخطاء: اتعلم منهاااا (جدا مهمة)
٦– ركز المرات الجاية على تفادي الأخطاء، واستمرررر في قطع اكثر.

"واذا عندك أي سؤال، كلمني خاص على طول على التويتر Dalilk4step@ – عبدالرحمن حجازي"

الجزء رقم ٥

ملاحظة: الأجزاء الأقدم تحتوي الاختبارات القديمة، والاحدث العكس وبالتالي ركز على الأجزاء الاحدث

رقم القطعة	العنوان	رقم الصفحة
٤١	اكتشاف الشوكولات	٤
٤٢	فهرس محتوى كتاب	٥
٤٣	البيتزا	٧
٤٤	البنت و امها والمطر	٩
٤٥	العود	١٠
٤٦	اكتشاف الملح	١٢
٤٧	مدائن صالح	١٣
٤٨	هيلن كيلر	١٥
٤٩	النمل	١٦
٥٠	الحمام	١٨

Passage 41

اكتشاف الشوكولات

Source: salonhogar.net/Salones/Ingles/4-6/EV_ENG.../6.2.htm

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Chocolate — there's nothing quite like it, is there? Chocolate is simply delicious. What is chocolate? Where does it come from? Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes back at least 4,000 years! The Aztecs, who lived in America, thought that their bitter cacao drink was a divine gift from heaven. In fact, the scientist Carolus Linnaeus named the plant Theobroma, which means "food of the gods."

2. The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cacao home as a gift to the Spanish King Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez's chocolate in a drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cacao was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17th century, rich people in Europe were drinking it.

3. In 1849, an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar. In the19th century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing powdered milk with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since this process was invented.

4. Today, two countries - Brazil and Ivory Coast - produce almost half the world's chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate per person. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate, but people also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate.

5. Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help prevent heart attacks, or help keep them from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. Other health claims for chocolate have not been proven, but some research shows that chocolate could be good for the brain.

6. Chocolate is a popular holiday gift. A popular Valentine's Day gift is a box of chocolate candies with a card and flowers. Chocolate is sometimes given for Christmas and birthdays. Chocolate eggs are sometimes given at Easter.

Questions

1. Christopher Columbus was probably the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe …………

a. early 15th century
b. early 16th century
c. 4,000 years ago
d. early 14th century

2. Christopher Columbus and the Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez lived…………

a. in the same century
b. different centuries
c. in the16th century
d. (A+ C)

3. Paragraph 2 is mainly taking about ……………..

a. how Cortez took cacao from America to Europe
b. how the Spanish King Charles loved cacao
c. the natural taste of cacao which was too bitter
d. how Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink to sweeten it

4. We infer that before in 1849 ……………………..

a. chocolate was eaten in a form of bars.
b. there were no chocolate bars , but just drinks
c. an English chocolate maker made the first chocolate bar
d. Europeans didn't like chocolate bars

5. Which of the following statements is false?

a. Brazil and Ivory Coast produce almost 50% of the world's chocolate
b. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world
c. The Swiss eat the most chocolate per person
d. Brazil produces almost half of the world's chocolate

6. Paragraph 5 is mainly talking about…………….

a. the disadvantages of eating chocolate
b. the advantages of chocolate for heath
c. how chocolate prevents heart attacks
d. how chocolate can be good for the brain

Passage 42

فهرس محتوى احد الكتب وعلية اسئلة

Fundamental Studies in Linguistics
Roger Cartinion, Susan Mulligan

Table of Contents	Page
Introduction 1	1
Study Guide	4
Chapter 1 Understanding the Basics of Language	6
Chapter 2 Early Linguistic research	21
Chapter 3 The Concept of Language Families	37
Chapter 4 Comparative Linguistics	43
Chapter 5 Focus on Semitic Language Structure	57
Chapter 6 The Role of Semantics	88
Chapter7 Current studies	107
Index and Glossary	139

Questions

1. Which chapter in the book is the longest?
- A. Chapter 2
- B. Chapter 3
- C. Chapter 5
- D. Chapter 7

2. Where can find the Index and Glossary in this book?
- A. After the Study Guide
- B. Before " Current studies"
- C. In the 7th chapter
- D. At the end of the book

3. Which chapter most likely includes information on Arabic language structure?
- A. Chapter 4
- B. Chapter 5
- C. Chapter 6
- D. Chapter 7

4. Where would you expect to find examples contrasting two different languages, showing similarities and dissimilarities?

A. Chapter 1
B. Chapter 2
C. Chapter 4
D. Chapter 6

5. In which chapter would you expect to find a discussion on meaning?

A. Chapter 2
B. Chapter 3
C. Chapter 5
D. Chapter 6

6. What subject does this book deal with?

A. General Linguistics
B. Psycholinguistics
C. Sociolinguistics
D. Neurolinguistics

Passage 43

البيتزا

Source: myenglishpages.com/site_php.../reading-history-of-pizza.php

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The modern pizza was originally invented in Naples/ Italy, but the word pizza is Greek in origin, derived from the Greek word *pēktos* meaning *solid*. The ancient Greeks covered their bread with oils, herbs and cheese. The first major innovation that led to flat bread pizza was the use of tomato as a topping. It was common for the poor of the area around Naples to add tomato to their flat bread, and so the pizza began.

2. Italian migration to the United States had accelerated during the 19th century, and pizza as a dish had been served since the early 20th century. Following the Italian Campaign of WWII, the discharged occupying American troops began to look for the flavors and dishes they'd experienced overseas and found the local Italian food styles that had emerged in the United States.

3. While it is difficult to say for sure who invented the pizza, it is however believed that modern pizza was first made by baker Raffaele Esposito of Naples. In fact, a popular urban legend holds that the archetypal pizza, Pizza Margherita, was invented in 1889, when the Royal Palace of Capodimonte commissioned the Neapolitan pizzaiolo Raffaele Esposito to create a pizza in honor of the visiting Queen Margherita. Of the three different pizzas he created, the Queen strongly preferred a pie wrapped in the colors of the Italian flag: red (tomato), green (basil), and white (mozzarella). Supposedly, this kind of pizza was then named after the Queen as Pizza Margherita.

4. Later, the dish has become popular in many parts of the world:

- The first pizzeria, *Antica Pizzeria Port'Alba*, was opened in 1830 in Naples.

- In North America, The first *pizzeria* was opened in 1905 by Gennaro Lombardi at 53 1/3 Spring Street in New York City.
- The first *Pizza Hut*, the chain of pizza restaurants appeared in the United States during the 1930s.

5. Nowadays, many varieties of pizza exist worldwide, along with several dish variants based upon pizza. Pizza can be baked in an oven with stone bricks above the heat source, an electric deck oven, a conveyor belt oven or, in the case of more expensive restaurants, a wood- or coal-fired brick oven.

Questions

1. The modern pizza was invented………………..
a. in Italy
b. by Greek
c. in the United States
d. in the 21st century

2. The main idea of Paragraph 2 is…………….
a. Why Italians migrated to the United States
b. How Pizza emerged in the United States
c. the dischargeed occupying American troops
d. Italian Campaign of WWII

3. Why was a kind of Pizza named Margherita?
a. Because it was made of red (tomato), green (basil), and white (mozzarella).
b. Because it was wrapped in the colors of the Italian flag
c. Because of the baker Raffaele Esposito of Naples
d. after the name of Queen Margherita

4. The first *Pizza Hut* in the United States appeared in the…………….century.
a. 20th
b. 19th
c. 18th
d. 21st

5. Paragraph 5 is mainly talking about how pizza can be baked in…….
a. an oven with stone bricks
b. an electric deck oven
c. different ways
d. a wood- or coal-fired brick oven

Passage 44

البنت وامها والمطر

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. A little girl had been shopping with her Mom in Wal-Mart. She must have been 6- years-old, this beautiful red-haired, freckle-faced image of innocence. It was pouring outside. The kind of rain that gushes over the top of rain gutters, so much in a hurry to hit the earth it has no time to flow down the spout. We all stood there under the awning and just inside the door of the Wal-Mart .

2. We waited, some patiently, others irritated because nature messed up their hurried day. I am always mesmerized by rainfall. I got lost in the sound and sight of the heavens washing away the dirt and dust of the world. Memories of running, splashing so carefree as a child came pouring in as a welcome moment from the worries of my day .

3. The little voice was so sweet as it broke the hypnotic trance we were all caught in:
"Mom,let's run through the rain," she said .
"What?" Mom asked .
"Let's run through the rain!" she repeated .
"No, honey. We'll wait until it slows down a bit," Mom replied .
This young child waited about another minute and repeated: "Mom, let's run through the rain ".
"We'll get soaked if we do," Mom said .
"No, we won't, Mom. That's not what you said this morning," the young girl said as she tugged at her Mom's arm .
"This morning? When did I say we could run through the rain and not get wet"؟
"Don't you remember? When you were talking to Daddy about his cancer, you said, 'If God can get us through this, he can get us through anything "!

4. The entire crowd stopped dead silent. I swear you couldn't hear anything but the rain.
We all stood silently. No one came or left in the next few minutes. Mom paused and thought for a moment about what she would say. Now some would laugh it off and scold her for being silly. Some might even ignore what was said. But this was a moment of affirmation in a young child's life. A time when innocent trust can be nurtured so that it will bloom into faith
"Honey, you are absolutely right. Let's run through the rain. If God let's us get wet, well maybe we just needed washing," Mom said.
Then off they ran. We all stood watching, smiling and laughing as they darted past the cars and, yes, through the puddles. They got soaked. But they were followed by a few who screamed and laughed like children all the way to their cars . And yes, I did. I ran. I got wet. I needed washing.

Questions

1. Wal-Mart was probably the name of ....

a. the little girl
b. the Mom
c. a shopping center
d. the writer

2. "It was pouring outside" means.................
a. the people were watching rain
b. there was heavy rain outside
c. people stood there under the awning
d. people were waiting outside

3. Why did Mom prevent her little girl to play in the rain at the beginning? Because.......
a. she was afraid cars might hit her
b. it's the nature of mothers to take care of their kids
c. she was afraid that her girl would get soaked
d. (B+C)

4. The pronoun "they"in the last paragraph refers to.............
a. the mother and her little girl
b. the crowd
c. puddles
d. cars

5. After the mother and the little girl ran through the rain, ... people followed them.
a. many
b. a lot of
c. a small number of
d. most shoppers

Passage 45

العود

Source: arabnews.com/node/390956

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Oud (agarwood or agar) comes from trees found in India, Cambodia, Yemen, Thailand and Ethiopia. It is a certain fungal infection that comes from Aquilaria trees, which is peeled off the tree. The chips are initially pale and light in color; the heartwood turns dense and dark as a result of the growth of a dangerous mold.

2. Oud has a very strong and unique smell that is available in chips, which are lit and burned. The scented smoke is called Bakhoor. Oud is also available in an oil form, which is placed in small perfume bottles. People apply the oil on certain areas such as behind the ears and on the wrists for a long-lasting scented effect.

3. Bakhoor, the scented smoke, is made from placing the Oud chip on a bed of natural coal or lighted charcoal, which allows the wood to burn and puff the fragrance of the authentic Oud. Once the chip is burned out, it should be thrown away. Traditionally in Saudi Arabia, when Oud is lit, the Oud burner is passed around from one person to another as part of Saudi hospitality. An old odd fact about Bakhoor is that when a host is tired of his visitors and wants them to leave, he/she would burn a chip of Oud and walk around the room. Guests would then know that this is a polite signal for them to leave.

4. Oud in its oil form (dehan) is a considerable investment. It is sold and measured in 12-milliliter bottles called **tola**. Prices for one tola range anywhere from SR300 to SR8,000. Anything below this price might be a copy or a Chinese imitation.

5. Imam Bukhari reported that Oud is known to be an excellent scent for strengthening the body and the mind. According to him, the Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "Treat with Indian incense (Oud Al-Hindi) for it has healing for seven diseases; it is to be sniffed by one having throat problems and put in the mouth for one suffering from pleurisy." Oud is also used to traditionally treat asthma, chest congestion, colic, nausea, kidney problems, thyroid cancer, lung tumors, and post childbirth. It is also a general refresher in China, India and Japan.

6. International perfume brands such as Tom Ford, Armani, Dior, Kilian and more are now embracing Oud for its distinctive long-lasting scent and are including it in **their** luxurious perfume mixtures. Popular brand stores in Saudi Arabia that are famous for selling high quality Oud are: Arabian Oud, Ajmal and Abdul Samad Alqurashi.

Questions

1.The 2nd paragraph is mainly talking about………………..

a. two forms of Oud
b. Bakhoor in a form of scented smoke
c. Oud in an oil form
d. small perfume bottles

2. If the host is tired of his visitors and wants them to leave, he………………….

a. applies Oud oil behind their ears
b. applies Oud oil on their wrists
c. burns a chip of Oud and walk around the room
d. gives each a tola of Oud oil

3. In Paragraph 4, the word "tola" probably means…………..

a. investment
b. dehan
c. Chinese imitation
d. a very small bottle

4. Paragraph 5 is mainly talking about……………………

a. what Imam Bukhari reported about Oud
b. how Oud can be used to treat different diseases
c. how Oud is used as a refresher in China, India and Japan
d. how Oud can treat asthma, chest congestion and colic.

5. The pronoun "their" in the last paragraph refers to…………………..

a. International perfume brands
b. perfume mixtures
c. popular brand stores
d. Arabian Oud, Ajmal and Abdul Samad Alqurashi

Passage 46

اكتشاف الملح

Source: polish4kids.com/kids.../legends/45-the-legend-of-saint-kinga

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

According to a 077-year-old legend, a princess called the Blessed Kinga threw her ring into a salt mine at Marmaros in Hungary. While traveling from Marmaros to Cracow, she stopped at Weiliczka and her servants were told to dig a well. Instead of water, salt was discovered – and in the first lump of salt, which was taken out, Kinga's ring was found.

The legend is a story- but it is true that for over seven centuries, salt has been mined from the rock below the town of Weiliczka. After that date, horses were used to carry salt out, but the work was still very dangerous and many miners were killed or injured. The constant danger made the miners deeply religious and chapels were constructed underground where church services were held. After a chapel was destroyed by fire in 1960, miners were not allowed to take wooden statues into the mine, so they began to carve sculpture from rock salt.

Nowadays visitors are shown how salt was mined long ago, and can see the enormous chambers which have been dug out of the solid rock. They can also see pretty green lakes, and chapels with beautiful carvings. A special attraction is the Chapel of the Blessed Kinga, which was made by the miners themselves in a chamber 177 meters underground.

Questions

1. The servants were asked to dig a well to..................

a. find water
b. discover salt
c. take out Kinga's ring
d. find a lump of salt

2. The underlined word " legend" in paragraph 2 probably means............

a. a mine
b. a story
c. a lump
d. salt

3. Miners began to carve sculptures from rock salt because.........................
- a. rock salt sculptures don't catch fire
- b. wooden statues catch fire
- c. a chapel was destroyed by fire
- d. All of the above

4. The underline pronoun " They" in paragraph 3 refers to............
- a. Nowadays
- b. chambers
- c. lakes
- d. visitors

5. The best title for the passage could be.................
- a. Blessed Kinga's Ring
- b. The Story of Salt Discovery
- c. Chapels Underground
- d. Rock Salt Sculptures

Passage 7

مدائن صالح

Source: whc.unesco.org/en/list/1293

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. In 2008 UNESCO announced Mada'in Saleh as a site of cultural heritage, becoming Saudi Arabia's first World Heritage Site. It was chosen for its well-preserved remains from late antiquity, especially the *131 rock-cut huge tombs* of the Nabatean kingdom.

2. The archaeological site of Mada'in Saleh (Al-Hijr) is situated 20 km north of the town of Al-`Ula, (previously known as Dedan), 400 km north-west of Medina, and 500 km south-east of Petra, Jordan. The western and north-western portions of the site contain a water table that can be reached at a depth of 20 m.

3. It is the largest conserved site of the civilization of the Nabataeans south of Petra in Jordan. It features well-preserved monumental tombs with decorated facades dating from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. The site also features some 50 inscriptions of the pre-Nabataean period and some cave drawings. Mada'in Saleh bears a unique testimony to Nabataean civilization. With its 111 monumental tombs, 94 of which are decorated, and water wells, the site is an outstanding example of the Nabataeans' architectural accomplishment and hydraulic expertise.

4. Prophet Saleh was sent to the Thamud. The Holy Quran says, "The Thamud rejected the Messengers. When their brother Saleh said to them: Will you not be righteous! I am sent to you as a trusty Messenger."

5. Although Madain Saleh site was proclaimed as an archaeological treasure in the early 1970s, few investigations had been conducted since. The prohibition on the veneration of objects/artifacts has only

resulted in minimal low-key archaeological activities. These conservative measures have started to ease up beginning in 2000, when Saudi Arabia invited expeditions to carry out archaeological explorations, as part of the government's push to promote cultural heritage protection and tourism.

Questions

1.The first paragraph is mainly talking about………………..

a. UNESCO
b. why UNESCO announced Mada’in Saleh as a site of cultural heritage
c. the 131 rock-cut huge tombs
d. the Nabatean kingdom

2. The 2nd paragraph is mainly talking about the………………….

a. the location of Mada'in Saleh
b. the importance of the town of Al-`Ula
c. Petra, Jordan
d. the location of Madina

3. In Paragraph 3, we infer that the preserved monumental tombs with decorated facades were……………..old.

a. 100 years
b. 300 years
c. 200 years
d. one century

4. Mada'in Saleh……………………

a. was called after Prophet Saleh
b. was also called Al-Hijr
c. is 400 km south-east of Petra, Jordan
d.(A+B)

5. Minimal low-key archaeological activities and few investigations had been conducted in Mada'in Saleh because………

a. of the prohibition on the veneration of objects in Saudi Arabia
b. Saudi Arabia invited expeditions to carry out archaeological explorations
c. the site was proclaimed as an archaeological treasure in the early 1970s
d. of the government's push to promote cultural heritage protection and tourism

Passage 48

هيلن كيلر

Source: kazasyminezuhepydumu.xpg.uol.com.br/8-n1ku3ylai.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Helen Keller was born in Alabama in 1881. Before she was two years old, she became seriously ill and was left deaf and blind. Helen could only learn about things around her by touching with her hands. She made up signs for a few things like yes, no, come, and go. She felt lonely because she could not hear, see, or speak. She became angry a lot. Her parents decided that she needed someone who could help her understand the world around her and how to behave in it.

2. So, Anne Sullivan came to teach her. She taught Helen by using her hands to spell words. She would use sign language by signing a letter with her own hand, and pressing her hand into the palm of Helen's hand. Helen soon learned to make the same signs with her hands, but did not really understand what they meant.

3. One day Ms Sullivan put Helen's hand under the water pump and spelled the word water in Helen's other hand. Finally, Helen understood that these signs, called finger spelling, were naming the things in her world. It was as if a light had suddenly been turned on. She was so excited that she wanted to know the names of everything.

4. Ms Sullivan was a gifted teacher and worked hard to help Helen learn. After she taught Helen the names of everything, she had to teach her the things that any other child learns in school, like history, science and math. She also taught Helen how to read Braille, groups of raised dots that stand for letters.

5. When Helen got older, she went to the Perkins School for the Blind. Then she went to Radcliffe College. She was the first blind and deaf person to ever graduate from college. As a grown-up, Helen was a public figure and a writer. She used sign language to tell people about her life. She also wrote a book about her life. Ms Sullivan was there with her, every step of the way. They remained companions for 49 years, until Ms Sullivan died in 1936. Helen Keller died in1968 .

Questions

1. Helen Keller was born in the......................century.

a. 18th
b. 19th
c. 20th
d. 17th

2. According to paragraph 1, Helen ....

a. couldn't hear , but she could see
b. could speak, but couldn't hear or see
c. could neither hear nor see, nor speak
d. was only deaf

3. The main idea of paragraph 4 is...................

a. How Helen could spell words and learn names of things
b. How Sullivan used sign language to teach Helen
c. How water pump was important
d. Why Helen felt lonely

4. Braille is probably.............................

a. a reading system for the blind
b. groups of raised dots that stand for letters
c. the name of Helen's teacher
d. (a+b)

5. How old was Helen Keller when she died?

a. 68 years
b. 88 years
c. 49 years
d. 36 years

Passage 49

النمل

Source: terminix.com/blog/bug-facts/interesting-facts-about-ants

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. Do you know that there are about 8000 **species** of ants? They are found worldwide but are especially common in hot climates. They live in organized groups called colonies. It is because of this that ants, like their relatives, the bees and wasps, are said to be social insects.

2. When we think of intelligent members of the animal kingdom, the creatures that spring immediately to mind are monkeys. But in fact the social lives of some members of the insect kingdom are sufficiently complex to suggest more than a hint of intelligence. Among these, the world of the ant has come in for considerable scrutiny lately, and the idea that ants demonstrate sparks of cognition has certainly not been rejected by those involved in these investigations.

3. Ants communicate with each other using pheromones, sounds, and touch. The use of pheromones as chemical signals is more developed in ants. Like other insects, ants perceive smells with their long, thin, and mobile antennae. The paired antennae provide information about the direction and intensity of scents.

4. All ants share common characteristics. The body of an ant is divided into three parts : a large head, a thorax and an oval abdomen. The thorax is separate from the abdomen by a slender waist. An ant uses its three pairs of jointed legs to move about. Ants are usually yellow, brown, red or black in color.

5. Ants hatch from eggs as legless larvae. The queen is the only female in the colony which can lay eggs. The other females are worker ants which build the nest, collect food and tend to the larvae. The large females, known as soldier ants, defend the colony. The function of the male ant is to mate with the queen. Only the queen and male ants have wings which are used during the mating ritual. Soon after mating, the male ant dies. The fertilized queen pulls off her wings and leaves to establish a new colony.

6. Ant colonies live in nests consisting of numerous chambers connected by tunnels. Some ants colonize tree trunks or live in mounds built of sticks and leaves. Some others secrete silk to sew together nests of leaves. They are also found under rocks or live underground.

Questions

1. The underlined word " species" in paragraph 1 probably means:

a. kinds
b. relatives
c. ants
d. wasps

2. In paragraph 2, the writer hints that…………….

a. Monkeys are the most intelligent animals
b. Ants could be more intelligent than monkeys
c. Ants are as intelligent as monkeys
d. Monkeys are more intelligent that human beings

3. Paragraph 3 is mainly talking about…….

a. the sounds of ants
b. the pheromones as chemical signals
c. how ants perceive smells with their long, thin, and mobile antennae
d. how ants communicate

4. How many legs does the ant have

a. 8
b. 10
c. 6
d. 4

5. Paragraph 5 is mainly talking about……………..

a. ant social classes and the function of each class
b. how ants hatch from eggs
c. the function of the male ant
d. the queen ant

Passage 50

الحمام

Source: doveline.com/html/dove-information.html

Read the following passage, and then choose the best answer to each of the questions that follow and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The common names pigeon and dove are often used interchangeably. However, "dove" tends to be used for smaller species and "pigeon" for larger ones. There are more than 300 **species** in the family. They usually make nests of sticks, and their two white eggs are incubated by both the male and the female parent. Doves feed on seeds, fruit and plants.

2. Unlike most other birds, the doves and pigeons produce a type of milk. It is produced in their crop, and called crop milk. Both male and female have this highly nutritious milk to feed their young.

3. Pigeons and doves are distributed everywhere on Earth, except for the driest areas of the Sahara Desert, Antarctica and the high Arctic. They have colonized most of the world's oceanic islands. The family has adapted to most of the habitats available on the planet.

4. The largest range of any species is that of the rock dove. This species lives in Britain and Ireland, northern Africa, across Europe, Arabia, Central Asia, India, the Himalayas and up into China and Mongolia. The range of the species increased dramatically after it was domesticated, because the species went feral in cities around the world. It lives in cities across most of North America, South America, sub-Saharan Africa, Southeast Asia, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

5. The Christian symbol of a dove with an olive branch in its beak represents peace. The Christian stories came after very similar myths from earlier cultures.

6. Several species of pigeons and doves are used as food, and probably any might be. The powerful breast muscles of the family make excellent meat. Domesticated or hunted pigeon were used as food in Ancient Rome. It is familiar meat within Arab and French cuisines. It is also eaten in Asian cuisines, such as Chinese and Indonesian cuisine. Young pigeons in cuisine are known as "squabs".

7. People have used pigeons to carry messages to one another for hundreds of years. In the 12th century, the royal palaces of Iraq and Syria included pigeon houses so the kings could be kept informed of their generals' victories and defeats on the battlefield. In fact, pigeons were a common way to send messages right up through World War II.

Questions

1. The underlined word species in Paragraph 1 probably means……
a. Types
b . Pigeons
c. Families
d. Names

2. The main idea of paragraph 2 is………….
a. Young pigeons love milk
b. Pigeon milk is nutritious
c. It is strange that the doves and pigeons produce crop milk.
d. Male and female pigeons feed their young

3. Pigeons and doves cannot be found in………………
a. Britain and Ireland
b. Sahara Desert and Antarctica
c. Arabia and Central Asia
d. China and Mongolia.

4. Paragraph 5 is mainly taking about………………
a. Olive branch as a symbol of peace
b. Christian stories about doves
c. myths from earlier cultures
d. How a dove with an olive branch in its beak symbolizes peace.

5. The main idea of paragraph 6 is…………………
a. How pigeons and doves are used as food in different cultures
b. Why young pigeons in cuisine are known as "squabs"
c. Pigeons are familiar meat within Arab and French cuisines
d. The powerful breast muscles of the family make excellent meat

6. If you had lived in the 12 century as a King in Iraq, you would have probably used pigeons……………
a. as part of your food
b. to carry messages in war
c. to fight in battlefield
d. to keep them in your palace

الاجابات

القطعة رقم ٤١

1-B 2-D 3-A 4-B 5-D 6-B

القطعة رقم ٤٢

1-D 2- D 3- B 4- C 5- D 6-A

القطعة رقم ٤٣

1-A 2- B 3- D 4- A 5- C

القطعة رقم ٤٤

1-C 2- B 3- D 4- A 5- C

القطعة رقم ٤٥

1-A 2- 3- D 4- B 5- A

القطعة رقم ٤٦

1-A 2- B 3- D 4- D 5- B

القطعة رقم ٤٧

1-B 2- A 3- C 4- D 5- A

القطعة رقم ٤٨

1-B 2- C 3- A 4- D 5- B

القطعة رقم ٤٩

1-A 2- B 3- D 4-C 5-A

القطعة رقم ٥٠

1-A 2-C 3-B 4-D 5-A 6-B